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- 2.

At that time approximately 100 men reported from two Selsoviets (village councils representing three or four kolkhozi): I do not know anythir^{50X1} about rejections among these men, but I believe all except the physically unfit were accepted. I am not sure, but I believe the 1928 and 1929 classes were called up at the age of 20 instead of 19. The reputed reason was systematization of the annual drafts. During World War II, classes had been inducted at the ages of 16-18; then in 1948 Soviet Army Headquarters decided to stabilize inductions by calling those who were 20 years of age.

3. I do not know how the Voenkomat and the Labor Reserve Office share men for military and labor service. I believe all men are drafted, usually after they have attended FZO (Fabrichno-Zavodskoye Obucheniye--factory trade schools). (See paragraphs 13-15.)

4. I was sent from Smirnovsk Voenkomat to a unit (name unknown) in Arzamas (Gorkovskii Oblast) where I was given a uniform and, still unassigned, shipped by rail, together with about 1,000 other men, to the Soviet Zone of Germany. We traveled via Moscow, Minsk, Kaunas, through Poland, to Weimar in Germany. We arrived about 8 Aug 50. I remained at a replacement depot (unit designation unknown) in Weimar until an

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officer of the 93rd Sep Mtrcl Bn took me and about 10 other men to the summer quarters of the battalion near Eisenach. The majority of the other men went to the 57th Gds Rifle Division. The 174th Rifle Regiment, 57th Gds Rifle Div, took 200 men, according to rumors in the replacement depot.

5. I know nothing about assignment of men in my class to the Soviet Zone of Austria, Poland or the USSR.
6. In June 1950 approximately 40 replacements, all members of the class of 1950, joined the 93rd Sep Mtrcl Bn. In June 1951 about 10 replacements joined the battalion. Beyond this I know nothing of mobilization of the 1930 and 1931 classes; I do not believe the 1932 class has been inducted.

DEMOBILIZATION IN GERMANY

7. In Germany privates of the 1926 class were demobilized in June 1950 and NCO's December 1950. Both privates and NCO's of the 1927 class were demobilized in June 1951. The classes of 1928-31, both privates and NCO's, are still on active duty in the Soviet Zone of Germany, and re-enlistees (Sverkhstrokhniki) of older classes are also still on duty there.
8. In the 93rd Sep Mtrcl Bn about 25 enlisted men were demobilized in June 1950; 10 NCO's were demobilized in December 1950; and 12 NCO's and enlisted men were demobilized in June 1951. These men held various MOS ratings--armored car commanders, machine gunners, squad leaders, radio men, drivers, technical repairmen and so forth.

93rd SEP MTRCL BN

9. I believe the 93rd Sep Mtrcl Bn is at full peacetime strength, in conformity with the T/O&E. I base my opinion on information given by officers of the battalion that the T/E will be augmented by tanks and anti-tank guns (the battalion had had none) to attain wartime strength; and that the T/O will be increased by an undisclosed number of radio 50X1 men and infantry troops to reach wartime strength.

10.

11. In June 1951 General Chuikov restricted leave for enlisted men to extreme emergencies, such as death in the family, and then only upon confirmation by local authorities. In those cases enlisted men can obtain a total of 20 days of leave--10 days of actual leave plus 10 days of travel time. Before June 1951 about 3% of all enlisted men were given 20 days of leave (including 10 days of travel time). These leaves were usually reserved for NCO's with good political standing, good discipline and good references. Enlisted men upon re-enlisting got one 60-day leave (including travel time) as a re-enlistment bonus.
12. Officers now get 60 days of annual leave, including travel time. This leave must be taken at one time. Prior to the summer of 1950, officers were able to get two leaves annually, each of about 60 days' duration.

LABOR SERVICE

3. I believe the Trudovaya Reserva (labor reserve agency) is responsible for securing personnel for the labor services in the USSR in peacetime.
4. Graduates of FZO's are inducted when their classes are called; they get no deferment. However, I do not know what percentage of men legally liable for military service are actually inducted.
5. Women are called up for labor service but I can offer no figures except to say that women in factories outnumber the men at a ratio of about 70 to 30. There are also many female officers in the Soviet Army, mainly in the medical corps. I have seen no female enlisted personnel, however.

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MILITARY DISTRICTS

16. Moscow Military District and Gorki Military District are the only ones with which I am familiar. I do not know how many districts there are in the USSR. The Gorki MD was established in 1948, I believe because the Moscow MD had too many troops; thus the Moscow MD was split and a part is now the Gorki MD. I know of the existence of these two districts because I was inducted by the Gorki MD and heard from other men that they were inducted by the Moscow MD.

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